



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

quarter of the ten preceding years, and was lower than the rate for the corresponding period of any year since civil registration was established. Among the several counties the birth-rates ranged from 19.3 in Carnarvonshire, 20.0 in Sussex, 21.0 in Kent, 21.1 in Devonshire, 21.6 in Northamptonshire and 21.7 in Cornwall, to 30.0 in Nottinghamshire, 30.1 in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 32.6 in Carmarthenshire, 34.0 in Durham, 35.7 in Glamorganshire and 37.4 in Monmouthshire. In seventy-seven of the largest towns, including London, the birth-rate averaged 26.1 per 1,000, and ranged from 14.2 in Hornsey and Hastings, 18.4 in Bournemouth, 19.1 in Halifax and 19.5 in Handsworth (Staffs) and in Bradford, to 34.3 in Coventry, 34.4 in Tynemouth, 34.6 in Swansea, 35.9 in St. Helens and 41.0 in Rhondda; in London the birth-rate was 24.9 per 1,000. The births registered in England and Wales during the quarter under notice exceeded the deaths by 119,112, the excess in the corresponding period of the three preceding years having been 111,198, 122,782 and 111,998, respectively. From a return issued by the board of trade it appears that the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe resulted in a net balance outward of 42,920 English passengers, 868 Welsh, 20,854 Scottish, 11,708 Irish and 18,202 of foreign nationality, whilst there was a net balance inward of 5,461 British colonial passengers. During the second quarter of the year the deaths of 115,702 persons were registered, equal to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000, or 2.3 per 1,000 lower than the average rate in the ten preceding second quarters; the death-rate last quarter, like the birth-rate, is the lowest ever recorded for that period of the year. Among the several counties the death-rates ranged from 9.7 in Essex, 9.8 in Middlesex, 10.6 in Leicestershire, 10.9 in Kent and in Northamptonshire and 11.0 in Worcestershire to 15.1 in Carnarvonshire, 15.2 in Cumberland, 15.6 in Monmouthshire, 18.2 in Carmarthenshire and 18.3 in Denbighshire. In seventy-seven of the largest towns the death-rate averaged 12.6 per 1,000; in London it was

11.6 per 1,000, while among the other towns it ranged from 7.4 in Hornsey, 7.5 in King's Norton and 7.7 in Walthamstow and in Handsworth (Staffs) to 16.1 in Stockport, 16.2 in Manchester, 17.7 in Liverpool, 17.8 in Oldham and 20.6 in Merthyr Tydfil. The mortality among persons aged 1 to 60 years was at the rate of 6.5 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at those ages, and was 1.4 per 1,000 below the average rate in the corresponding period of the ten preceding years. Among persons aged 60 years and upwards the death-rate in the quarter under notice was 61.5 per 1,000 or 4.3 per 1,000 less than the average in the ten preceding second quarters.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE national memorial to Grover Cleveland is to take the form of a tower to be erected at Princeton as part of the buildings of the graduate school, with which Mr. Cleveland was closely identified during the last years of his life. The tower will be about 150 feet high and 40 feet square. It will cost \$100,000, of which sum \$75,000 have already been given.

MISS B. HENAN has given \$50,000 to Cork University for the establishment of scholarships.

DEAN E. W. STANTON, of the Iowa State College, has been appointed acting-president of the institution.

MR. EDWARD J. KUNZE has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Michigan Agricultural College.

DR. NORMAN A. DUBOIS, of the department of chemistry of the Case School of Applied Science, has been elected professor of chemistry in the School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University.

DR. OTTO FRITZSCHE, chief engineer of the Krupp works in Essen, has accepted the chair of mechanics in the Freiburg Mining School.

DR. LUDWIG KNORR, of Jena, has accepted a call to Würzburg, as successor to Professor J. Tafel.